

COMMITTEES.
Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink
Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sew-
ers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Ap-
paratus—Fournier, Index Clock

Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Insley, Clark and Kraus.
Ordinances—Kraus, Insley and Clark.
Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.

Society Meetings.
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson Preaching 10.30

Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10-10 a. m. and 7-7 p. m.

Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. R. Cunningham. Pastor. Services as follows:

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. C. Klidgaard, Pastor. Services every
Sunday, 10.30 a.m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock a. m. (St. Mary's)

Grayling Lodge No. 856 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. F. HUM, Secretary,
Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.,
 Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each
 month. **A. TAYLOR, Post Com.**
A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
 Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at
 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. MARG. JEROME, President
MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120
Meets every third Tuesday in each month,
R. D. CONNINE, H. P.
T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 187

Meets every Tuesday evening.
HANS HOLTZE, N. G.
PETER BORCHER, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 195
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.
111 COLLEGE

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83
 Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full
 of the moon. **MRS. EMMA KEELER, W. M.**
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 790
Meets second and last Wednesday of each
month. **A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.**
F. M. FREELAND, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No.
652, I. O. F.
Meets the second and last Wednesday each
month at Maccabee Hall, over H. Peterson's store
MARIA HAMMOND, C. R.
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
EMMA AMOS, Lady Com.
ANNIE EISENHAUER, Record Keeper

**Garfield Circle, No. 18, Ladies of
the G. A. R.**
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in
each month.
MRS. WM. FAIRBOTHAM, President.
CORDELIA McCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934
 Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturd
 of each month at 1 p. m.
 ELIZA BROTT, Master.
 S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at O. A. R.
Hall. ED. G. CLARK, V. C.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No.

352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening.
JENSON, G.
ANNA E. ISENHAUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of

M. of W. E.
Meets last Thursday of each month.
CHAS. WALDRON, Pres.
A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.
Scandinavian F. F.

S. N. Insley, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store,

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Residence on Peninsular Avenue, op-
posite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE:
East of Opera House.
Night Calls at residence, first house

C. C. Wescott
DENTIST

OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Mich-
igan Avenue.
Office hours: 8.30-11 a. m. 1-3.30 p. m.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHEN WE ENSLAVE THE SUN'S RAYS.

By Guglielmo Marconi, Wireless Telegraph Inventor.

In all ways science is more and more studying to perfect the practical comfort and well-being of the world. Of course there will always be ships upon the sea. The mysterious primal voice of the ocean will continue its spell over the human imagination.

But there will not always be steamships. They will pass the way of their predecessors, and before long we shall cross the ocean to ships run by electric power. There will be no coal smoke, no sickish odor of stale steam, no blinding caverns in the hold, where human beings with staring eyes and blackened faces sweat their lives away that the pulse of the engines may not stop. The storage battery will take the place of coal and fire and water. Instead of coaling, the great ship will quietly and cleanly renew its batteries at its journey's end, and if coal is used it will be far from the linen and noses of men.

In time coal will cease to be our only source of energy. In every land men of science are patiently studying the problem of utilizing the energy of the sun—storing it, in fact, so that the generation of electric force may be cheapened by its use to a point where the storage battery on a large scale will be an economic as well as an academic possibility. The wasted energy in coal as now used may in the interval be brought to do its work and so bring about the monster storage battery sooner than we now expect. But sooner or later we shall enslave the sun's rays to our uses, as we have the other products of his being.

SENDING A SON TO COLLEGE.

By Charles F. Thing, LL.D.

"Why did you send your boy to college?" I asked the president of a great railroad. "Because he will have hard problems to solve. The college training will fit him to solve these problems." The problems which American life is to solve in the future are of tremendous complexity, perplexity and comprehensiveness. They are social, financial, governmental, industrial. The massing of the great forces of life occurring in the United States. The continuance of the process of combination and consolidation is to be limited only by the fluidity of men who can guide and control these great movements.

The men who give most promise for such guiding and controlling are the college men, for they are trained men. They are trained to think. They are able to weigh evidence. They can see values, assets. They can reduce a multitude of discordant phenomena to the one truth which unites all into a harmonious whole. They are able to detect the irrelevant and to point out the essential and necessary. They can discriminate motives and show how motives become movements.

It is, of course, superficial, and I think it is almost superfluous, to say that college graduates have no monopoly of such conditions and forces. Greater men who

are not college graduates are found in the active work of the modern world than are most men who are college graduates. The college is not the only force that helps to form humanity and the individual. Let us be thankful that there are other forces, many and most influential. But it is to be said that the college is a force which, added to the natural force of many men, has helped to constitute their great worth. But I am only urging that the more complex conditions of modern life are making more imperative the need of men of the widest, deepest, highest, most enriching education, and of a most disciplinary training.

The great business men of the future are to be better trained than were their fathers.

Yet the father is sure to find that the college will give to his son something besides a capacity for commercial and industrial leadership. This something is a gift which not a few would regard as of importance superior to commercial or industrial mastery. The college will help a boy to a more satisfying life. It will open to him fields of meditation and reflection fresh and inviting which once would have seemed to him barren and brown. It will aid him in finding himself least alone when most alone. It will help him to clearer thinking, to purer feeling, to stronger will; but the thinking will also be richer as well as clearer, the feeling will be deeper as well as purer, and the will will be more gracious as well as stronger.—New York Independent.

MEN AND WOMEN FRIENDS.

By Octave Thanet.

Chivalry is an old-fashioned word; but the thing itself, though less in evidence, was never so much in action as in our very own time. Men show it in their whole attitude toward their women friends. They handle our feelings with their lightest touch, they walk among our prejudices on tiptoe; they take of our sins to our glory if we call it religion; they accept our squeamishness for refinement; and they grow gray before they discover that with certain women a fit of tears means no more than a fit of profanity for some men. They surely are patient in their own way. But neither can it be denied that in their choice of friends they are sometimes stupid to a heart-rending degree. In the main, an Anglo-Saxon man's friends are as little of his choosing as the shape of his nose. One can run over the list in the dark. His family friends, his wife's friends, the wives of his friends. Then come the inconsiderable residuum (in size), the friends whom he has chosen for himself. Here will be where blunders will show, but the worst are like to be birds of passage. Perhaps he made them during his college days when the haze was over every pretty girl whom he met. It is too much to expect a lad to pick the girl of really fine nature and sweetness. Nor does he; he admires the girl all the other fellows admire—a pretty, flippant little creature who isn't afraid to talk (usually he is!) and can dance like a dream. But will men continue to admire music? I trow not.—Harper's Bazar.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES HIS FINAL MESSAGE

"Last Word" Will Be Characteristic in Reiteration of Former Demands.

SET TASKS FOR CONGRESS.

Tariff Question, Not Touched Upon, Will Be Text of Taft's First Effort.

Washington correspondence:

The President already has completed the outline of his message to Congress. Much of the material for it has been gathered together and many features have been roughly drafted. The task of working it over into final shape and in determining just what shall and what shall not be included in the document is still to be taken up.

It can be stated that the President will send what will be recognized as a "characteristic" message. He will reiterate the demand for those things which Congress has not yet got around to giving on the strength of former demands, and will possibly come out for some features of congressional legislation heretofore unrepresented.

Acting upon his usual theory that Congress is elected to work pretty steadily during its sessions at its job of making laws for the people, Mr. Roosevelt will set the solons a heavy task, and if they have not finished it by the time he leaves office he will regard it as no fault of his own.

The tariff will be left out of consideration. The revision of schedules already has been arranged for, and to Mr. Taft, the new President, when he calls a special session in March, will be left the duty of passing along the executive view on the stunt.

Measures to Be Pressed.

With the tariff taken care of, President Roosevelt will then go on to present the claims of the various reform measures he has been pressing in the past. The list will include:

Practical and effective amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act with the view of establishing such a government supervision of great industrial corporations as the interstate commerce commission maintains over railroads.

Some considerable extension of the powers of the interstate commission in the matter of controlling rates, especially of rates from taking effect until after the commission shall have had an opportunity to examine and determine its prima facie reasonableness.

Liberal appropriation for the continued enforcement of the uniform railroad accounting provisions of the Hepburn act.

Passage of a more complete government employees' liability act.

Increase of naval establishment by the construction of two new battleships at least, and probably a renewal of the request for four.

Provision for the establishment of forest reserves in the Appalachian region.

Inauguration of an effective federal control over the water powers of the country, with a view to preventing their monopolization by private interests, and to assuring that power shall be sold at reasonable rates.

Internal waterways improvement and development.

Campaign fund publicity.

May Discuss Tax Questions.

Whether the President will take up income and inheritance taxes and the making of a valuation of the railroads is not yet decided, it is understood. The expectation is, however, that he will discuss at least the advisability of income and inheritance taxes. It is the President's firm belief that such legislation is needed in this country for the regulation of "swollen fortunes," and he is anxious that his recommendation of it in former utterances shall not be forgotten.

It is expected in view of the President's vigorous agency of the District of Columbia child labor bill last session, that in the coming message he will be especially earnest in asking that whatever can be done in the way of national child labor statutes be done without delay.

One section of the message to which the President has devoted himself with especial satisfaction is the discussion of the battleship fleet's trip around the world.

But the President is strongly inclined to some changes in the bureau system, probably aimed to bring the department organization nearer to that which prevails in the British navy.

NEWS OF MINOR NOTE.

The Jackson Opera House and several stores in London, Ky., were burned. Loss \$30,000, partly insured.

According to confessions made by boys, cocaine is being sold among school children of Philadelphia, Pa. Boys acted as vendors and taught the pupils how to use the drug.

Joseph John Burton, the oldest employee in the Postoffice Department, is dead at his home in Brooklyn at the age of 70. He was in the postal service fifty years.

Another effort will be made to secure representation in the President's cabinet at the eleventh annual session of the American mining congress at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 2 to 5.

Clerk James McKenny of the Supreme Court celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the clerk's office in Washington. Many congratulations and floral offerings were received.

By refusal of his "affinity" to prosecute, Ferdinand Pinney Earle has escaped indictment on a charge of wife beating at Monroe, N. Y.



MYSTERIES UNAVOIDABLE.

By Rev. James B. Remensnyder.

The mysteries of God.—1. Cor. 4:1.

Man is a rational being. He wishes to understand himself and his surroundings. He likes intelligently to master his situation—to be sure of his ground—to prove his steps. But although he can know many things, he finds himself surrounded by the unknowable. The plainest facts are fenced all about by this veil of mystery. He knows that he lives, but he cannot tell whence his life came. He knows that he can lift his hand, but cannot tell how his will contracts the muscles necessary to the act.

The same mystery shrouds the realm of science. Lord Kelvin, in speaking of electricity, said: "Its secret is as sacredly guarded to-day as it was a century ago, and there is no prospect of its revelation." Yet because forces are incomprehensible, man does not deny their existence, but attempts to turn them to practical uses. "The greatest of all mysteries," says Pascal, "is to be conscious of none." The thinking man sees this realm of the unknowable and uses those facts which emerge from it for his well-being and progress.

Now, it is remarkable that many persons who think themselves rational demand that there be no mysteries in religion. Unless they can comprehend all the doctrines in which its practical duties are set, they will not heed its message. But is it not to be expected that, most of all, mystery should meet us when we come to religion, which relates to the deepest questions and the highest duties of being?

Highest truths of God. What theme could be more hinged about with mysteries? Who can penetrate the secret chamber of the Almighty? Who can set forth infinite perfection? "Canst thou find out God? It is high as heaven, what canst thou do? Deeper than hell, what canst thou know?" But because we cannot comprehend the Being of beings, shall we turn a deaf ear to the revelation of Him which the Bible gives us? Because we cannot know Him to perfection shall we refuse to believe the comforting truth that God is love? Shall we refuse His offer to hear our prayers because our poor finite minds do not see how He can answer them?

Religion has to do with man's immortal being. Shall we here expect a revelation that our reason can altogether measure? Religion tells us what our reason could never discover—that man is immortal, that his present is a sowing for eternity, and that the righteous shall shine as the stars forever. Shall we doubt because mist lies about the future state of being?

Very truly does Francis Bacon say: "If we submit everything to reason, our religion will have in it nothing new, heavenly or divine." A religion without mysteries could give no food for our spiritual being. Take away the deep, the blessed, the infinite aspects that robe with mystery the truths of religion, and you rob it of its power to attract, to comfort and to sway the hearts of men.

We learn here, then, how irrational is that criticism which asks the church to surrender her holy mysteries. And we note how false to their highest obligation are those ministers who discuss literary, economic or social questions—which belong to another sphere—instead of setting forth the holy mysteries of revelation.

"Let a man so account of us," says our text, "as of the ministers of the mysteries of God." The true minister has not lost faith in the divine mysteries; nor let anyone think that our modern age has passed beyond these. Were we to exchange these exhaustless themes for the dry husks of ethics, instead of filling, we would utterly empty our churches.

Man has a Godward side; he thirsts for the eternal and the infinite. And it is in the proportion that religion keeps to her sphere of ministering to this want with her unique, divine and mysterious truths, that she will be a trusted and worthy guide to lead the soul to its everlasting home.

OUR COMMON LIFE.

By Henry F. Cope.

"For none of us liveth to himself," Romans, xiv. 7.

Whatever we have, we have through the aid of others; all that we have, we have for the aid of others. Of our own unaided strength we could gain or make nothing. Holding aught that we have for our own exclusively, it becomes as nothing to us. Co-operation in production and sharing in use and enjoyment are the twin secrets of rightly adjusted harmonious living.

Forgetting either of these simple principles we come either to inner misery or to outer failure. We never can get along with life unless we will take it on its own terms; invariably these are mutual service and sacrifice. Every tree in the forest gives its life to all others and gains its life from all other life. Individualism is impossible normally.

Mutual service and sacrifice alone are normal. The secret of living with others is living for them; our indebtedness to them we cannot escape; to endeavor to avoid the payment of the debt is to hide ourselves from our greatest happiness and from our largest opportunities of self-government.

The life that withdraws into itself, either in independence or in greed, begins a process of perpetual shrinking.

The people of the open life are always happy people. We call them generous, large hearted, not because they are easily imposed upon by every mendicant, but because they have the sense of our common life; they seem to enjoy sharing life with us; they both give and take freely of all that we may have together of joy or of sorrow.

They seem incapable almost of thinking in terms of individuality. Such a life is happy, because it is in harmony with the laws of living; it is neither bent on putting the earth in its pocket, nor is it burdened with a sense of a mission to carry the world on its back; it simply shares life freely. It is the type of the friendly life. These are the kind of people we like to know even though we cannot easily estimate or make inventory of the advantages of the acquaintance.

After all, what we prize most highly in our friends is not the goods or the cash, or the influence, or any kind of direct gifts or benefit they can bring us; it is just the privilege of sharing their lives. The riches of friendship do not depend at all on the extent of the fortunes shared; they depend on the sincerity and depth of the lives freely opened one to another.

When I am in sorrow or distress, my need is my friend himself, not his means. The latter, without the former, would be an insult; the former will always take care of the latter. When he is in need, the first impulse is that of sympathy, letting the self go out to him. We all need folks, the thoughts and feelings of people more than we need alms or dispensaries, or endowments.

Perhaps there was something greater than we have yet realized in the saying of Jesus: "Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst." The greatest need and the great blessing of our humanity is this togetherness, this grouping of ourselves socially. Wherever men meet in the spirit of that great teacher, sharing their lives in human fellowship, there, if anywhere, the spirit divine is in the midst.

The finest thing ever said of the man of Nazareth was that he became the friend of the outcast. The best pictures show him in fellowship with men. He became fellow to our hard lot, touched with the feeling of our infirmities; he shared our crust and our cheer; our anguish and bitterness were his.

We have talked about that life of the common fellowship as though it was one of exceeding pain and sorrow, as though the whole course of sharing our common lot was entirely repugnant to the nature of that great man. But was not that life the most perfectly normal one the world has seen? Would it not, therefore, be the most perfectly happy?

The life of one is found only in the life of all. Sharing life is finding it. Nothing will soothe our own pains, increase our own pleasures, or do more for this whole world than entering into fellowship with other lives, sharing our own lives, coming into the fellowship in deed and truth, as well as in sentiment with the Father's great family, with these people whom we meet in our daily toil and duties.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Love disarms death.

No truth is learned until it is lived.

Uprightness is mostly a matter of backbone.

The heart of any reform lies in the reform of the heart.

The religion that goes farthest begins with those nearest.

It's hard raising fruit in the heart that is filled with freight.

Lazy people are always loyal to the letter of the Sabbath law.

Many a man keeps his hands white at the expense of his heart.

Each day's chances to serve are opportunities to offer sacrifice.

Half of a new truth is better than the whole of an outgrown one.

Some men have faith in God only as a refuge from the fear of men.

The hardest test of love is what it does with the unlovely and unloving.

Folks who are most hungry for fame often give others nothing but blame.

Flowers of happiness never bloom long when we plant them in our own gardens.

You cannot tell much about a man's musical ability by the way he blows his own horn.

People who are afraid of being called cranks always let some one wind them up.

It will take more than arguing the devil out of existence to eliminate evil from the world.

It is possible to be orthodox on the miracles and still be ignorant of the Master's healing touch.

If you are the salt of the earth you will not be dropping yourself on the more places in other folk.

The drawing power of the church does not depend on the drag it has on the big pocketbooks of the community.

There are churches where the poorest way to make heaven attractive would be to call it the home of the eternal choir.

DON'T BE FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't be a whiner if you would be a winner.

Don't forget that silent goodness speaks loudest.

Don't overlook the fact that difficulties are but doors of delight.

Don't fail to learn that sympathy warms and feeds the heart.

Don't shrink from pain if you would impart lofty discipline to the soul.

Don't forget that it is the "common good" that really counts for most after all.

Don't expect to be rated according to your exceptional virtues if you classify others according to their exceptional faults.

Don't rely on a big reputation, for it may be built out of a very small character.

Don't forget that nothing sets a person so much out of the devil's reach as humility.

Don't fail to observe that people who are far-sighted for faults are near-sighted for virtues.

We speak of hardships, but the true hardship is to be a dull fool and permitted to mismanage our life in our own dull and foolish way.—M. L. Stevenson.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1502—Columbus entered the harbor which he called Porto Bello.

1580—Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

1618—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded in London.

1620—The Plymouth company was organized.

1701—The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted.

1735—Gen. Oglethorpe re-embarked for America, accompanied by John Wesley and other missionaries.

1739—England declared war against Spain.

1765—The "Pennsylvania Gazette" appeared in mourning for the passage of the Stamp Act.

1774—The first American Congress, having finished its deliberations, adjourned.

1777—John Hancock resigned as President of the American Congress.

1783—Continental army disbanded and returned to their homes. Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proclaimed.

1793—Execution of the Girondists during the French revolution.

1803—John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina, died.

1807—Russia declared war against Great Britain.

1810—Mexican revolutionists defeated the Spanish at battle of Los Cruces.

1813—Moravian Town, on the River Thames, destroyed by the Americans under Gen. Harrison.

1818—Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of the United States in the British North American fisheries.

1825—Final completion of the Erie canal celebrated at Albany. First boat on the Erie canal arrived at Buffalo from Albany.

1841—Santa Anna entered the City of Mexico.

1845—The United States naval academy was formally opened.

1847—Jerome Bonaparte returned to France after an exile of thirty-two years.

1849—A remarkable meteoric stone fell near Charlotte, N. C.

1850—The Northwest Passage discovered by Capt. McClure of the Investigator.

1851—Southern cotton planters met at Macon to devise a plan to prevent fluctuation in the price of the staple.

1852—Fire destroyed a large section of the city of Sacramento, Cal.

1861—Gen. Hunter superseded John C. Fremont in command of the western department of the army.

1862—Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart entered Chambersburg, Pa.

1864—Maryland proclaimed a free State by Gov. Bradford.

1868—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant elected President of the United States.

1874—Episcopal conference in session in New York adopted a resolution opposing ritualism in the church service.

1880—James A. Garfield of Ohio elected President of the United States.

1883—Henry Irving made his American debut in New York City.

1886—Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, dedicated by President Cleveland.

1888—The first Legislature of the North West Territories opened at Regina.

1891—The Provincial act abolishing separate schools in Manitoba declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada.

1893—An electric car went through a draw at Portland, Ore., and twenty persons were killed. Steam City of Alexandria, from Havana for New York, burned at sea; thirty lives lost.

1894—David B. Hill, for the third time, accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

1896—The trial of H. H. Holmes for murder began in Philadelphia.

1899—First contingent of Canadian troops for South Africa sailed from Quebec.

1900—The statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled at Montreal. Census bureau announced the population of the United States to be 76,259,220, an increase of over 13,000,000 in ten years.

1901—The ship Perseverance, with fourteen men, lost in the Arctic region.

1902—Canadian-Australian cable completed from Vancouver to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,455 miles.

1903—New Irish land act went into operation.

1905—President Roosevelt sent Secretary McLean to San Francisco to investigate the anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Martha Brown, 32 years old, of Pittsburgh, while suffering from dementia, killed her 3-month-old daughter and attempted suicide. Possessed of the hallucination that her husband was dead, she insisted that she and her three children go to him.

In explaining that Mrs. Howard Gould "never drank more than a lady should," Elijah W. Sells, testifying in the Gould divorce proceedings in New York, placed a "lady's limit" at one pint of champagne.

Edward Brown, a pitching star with the Brooklyn team a generation ago and later a captain of the police force there, is dead in his Brooklyn home at the age of 71.

Within shadow of a prominent hotel in San Francisco a Los Angeles visitor was robbed of \$500. Later hold-up men robbed eight men in a saloon.

QUEEN OF ANARCHISTS.

Emma Goldman the Most Troublesome Woman in America.

For more than half a decade the entire secret service of the United States, assisted by the postal authorities and a score of city police forces, has been striving without much avail to compel one little woman to hold her tongue. Laws have been made especially to deal with her and whole corps of detectives trained to enforce the laws. But espionage threats, arrests and imprisonment have failed to check the fanatical activity of this champion of peace, Emma Goldman, internationally known as the Queen of the Anarchists.

Emma Goldman was born in 1870 at Koono, Russia, and was educated there and at Koenigsberg, Germany. In 1884, her parents having preceded her, Emma, accompanied by an elder sister, Helen, came to America and settled with her relatives at Rochester, N. Y. Here she engaged in dressmaking, and claims to have been successful. She was married in 1880 to Joseph Kirshner, the ceremony being performed by a rabbi in accordance with the faith in which she had been brought up. This union, however, did not prove happy, and the couple soon separated by mutual consent, but remained friends.

It was about this time that Emma Goldman began to take an interest in anarchistic teachings. Then came the bomb-throwing episode in Chicago, for which Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fischer and Lingg paid the penalty on the scaffold, and Emma Goldman's course in life changed. She forthwith took up the preaching of what she calls with unconscious irony, "the higher doctrine of humanity," and has stuck to it since, through many vicissitudes.

At 37 the "Queen" is still a well-preserved woman. She is only five feet three inches in height, and weighs about 132 pounds, but her youthful gait and carriage give no slight impression of nervous energy and determination.

In 1888 she opened a dressmaking establishment in New York, joined the "Pioneers of Liberty," the oldest anarchistic organization in the city, and soon made her powers of persuasive speech felt. It was during that year that she first met Alexander Berkman, whom she has since taken as her "husband," according to the teachings of anarchy. Berkman soon after attempted the life of Henry C. Frick, a Pittsburgh millionaire, and was sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment.

The next four years she spent in comparative quiet, speaking whenever the chance offered, and by persistent effort developed into a leader of considerable power and influence until she had won the title of "Queen of the Anarchists."

In 1892 the police of Newark and Paterson, N. J., broke up numerous meetings at which she was scheduled to speak. It was in 1893, while speaking to the unemployed at Union Square, New York, that the police swooped down upon the anarchists and arrested that "queen" on the charge of "inciting a riot." For this she was tried and sentenced to a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. She was released at the end of ten months (the time allowed for good behavior) and at once proceeded to Philadelphia. Here, as in New York, she was prevented from speaking by the vigilance of the police.

We next hear of her in Austria, studying French; then in Vienna, be-

coming a specialist in scalp and skin treatment and in hairdressing.

Returning to America, she set up a hairdressing establishment on Broadway, New York, combining that with treatment of the skin and scalp and trained nursing. She was now fluent in French, German, Russian, English and Yiddish, and spent her spare time preaching anarchy. Then it was decided that she give up business and devote her entire time to "the cause." Troublesome times followed for her and she had many unpleasant experiences with the authorities in Paterson, Philadelphia, New York, Barre (Vt.), Denver and other cities.

The world stood aghast when King Humbert of Italy was murdered by an anarchist at Monza, July 20, 1900. It subsequently developed that the murderer was one Bresci, an ardent follower of Emma Goldman, who journeyed from Paterson, N. J., to his native land on his murderous mission.

On Sept. 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Buffalo Exposition, his injuries resulting

fatally. It was said that Czolgosz had claimed to be a follower of Emma Goldman and that her lecture at Cleveland, just before the tragedy, had inspired him to commit the deed; thereupon the United States government, acting with the authorities of New York State, decried her arrest. She left St. Louis, where she had been staying, and went to Chicago. She was promptly arrested and put under \$20,000 bail. In lieu of the bail she spent some time in the Cook County jail, while the government, anxious to secure her extradition to New York, spent \$80,000 and employed 200 detectives to get evidence against her. Every effort was made to connect her with the cowardly act of Czolgosz, but as no proof was forthcoming she was discharged and went East once more.

In appearance Emma Goldman does not look the anarchist. Her hands are small and well kept, her complexion youthful and her hair still chestnut. Her dark, penetrating eyes shine like black behind glasses which hide her most marked sign of age—a

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. H. M. R. Editor and Proprietor.

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One Year.....\$1.50
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Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 12

HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

More than twenty years ago, in autumn cold and gray, My gentle mother closed her eyes and passed from earth away. Her wasted form, her pallid cheek, her sweet angelic smile, Told us that death was hovering near, though lingering for awhile: But on that morning, while the stars paled in the light of day, Amid the tears that vainly sought the dreaded hour to stay, We bore her happy spirit hence across the swelling tide: And half the light went out from home the hour my mother died.

No language can express the power, and beauty, and heroism, and majesty of a mother's love. It shrinks, not when man covers, and stronger when man fails; and over wastes of worldly fortunes sends the radiance of its queenly fidelity like a star in the heavens. When craps on a door tells of a mother gone, only those who have moistened a mother's grave with their tears can fully understand and read aright the black threads in the bow.

A Bow of Grape.

Passing down the street recently at an early hour, our attention was called to a bow of grape on the front door of one of our most beautiful homes. We stood and gazed upon it and read our morning lesson from the black threads that formed the large bow. Plainly did they tell us that a mother had been taken away; that she would greet son and daughter no more. The home is left in all its beauty, the lawn, the rose and the sweet briar are still there, but she has been borne forth by the side of a loved one gone before, and the home is not what it was. Many and sad were the tales that each thread in the crape told us, and yet the busy throng passed rapidly by, little heeding the crape on the door.

Influence.

[Written for this department by one of our girls.]

Girls do not fully realize the amount and the value of the influence they have over others. It does not cease when a girl leaves her home, to enter what is familiarly known as society. It is but begun. It is in her associations outside of the home circle, that she becomes in contact with those who are very susceptible to influence, more often to evil than to good. How often the watchful eye of a tender mother and the wise council of a loving sister are forgotten for the time when the young man is out among those who are supposed to be, but are not always friends. It is here that a girl's influence for good is of more value than any other place.

We often think that if girls but knew how closely their actions were watched and how often discussed, by the young men with whom they come in contact, they would surely raise the standard of their thoughts and speech to a higher plane of purity. One little word, spoken thoughtlessly, or one careless action may cause some young man to lose faith in the purity and goodness of girlhood.

The girl whom we all love and honor is very careful in her choice of friends. She selects those whose presence strengthens her, socially, as well as morally. She is kind to all, but her friends are the earnest, noble-hearted young men and women. She always gives a kind word to the erring one and strives to help those ones fallen, back to the better path. One word from the lips of a girl may be of great importance. It may influence for good or evil. Let it be for good, girls. Let us drink in the sweets of girlhood. Let us cherish its purity. Let us have our words and actions accompanied by the thought "Thou God seest." And let us have for our daily prayer: "Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer."

Then, when we have passed beyond the happy years of girlhood, we can look back with pleasure on the moments used in doing work for the Master in a quiet, unassuming way. If tattlers, would imitate the bee, and extract the sweets and goodness of men's actions and circulate them, they become blessings instead of scourges to society.

Industry and Thrift.

This country is not in need of any more polished heads and idle hands. Its most crying need today is for skilled workers, for men and women who care more to be useful than they do to be ornamental, who can plow a furrow, or shoe a horse, better than they can talk philosophy or plead at the bar; who can make a loaf of bread and broil a steak better than they

can chatter French and embroider pillow shams. There is no use talking we cannot rise above the stomach. We must live and we must eat to live, and somebody must do the work that living demands. Those people who will not lend a helping hand, but willingly prey on their hard working relations, are a disgrace to modern civilization. The truth is we are too ambitious, too desirous for easy places; we'll do the eating if somebody else will do the cooking; well pay the bills, too, if somebody else will earn the money; we can't do everything; people succeed best in pursuits congenial to them; we have no taste for drudgery, therefore we should not do it. This is about the smart logic that is being practiced to the extinction of many a family. Parents take the hard and give the easy to their children. The mother tends the kitchen and diary, and the daughters the parlor and school. This it is thought will give them grace and culture and fit them to adorn the high position they are expected to fill, but rarely do. Let us think on these things, and indelibly stamp it upon our hearts, that no amount of culture and ease can make amends for the lack of industry and thrift.

The habit of treating those who are nearest and dearest to us with discourtesy and disregard, is one that clouds the sunshine of too many homes. When we learn to be polite, not only as society people, but as husbands and wives, sisters and brothers, parents and children, we shall do well. No home can be happy wherein sarcastic speech and disregard for one another's rights is the rule.

See to it, that we live each day as though it was the last day accorded us to show how we love the dear ones at home. Fill it full of beautiful service and tender homage. Let no discord speech discord through it, no frown darken it, no injustice mar it, sweeten the bitter cup of death for us when Israel, the white-robed angel, holds it to our trembling lips.

Local News.

Fire Tuesday evening burnt Lewis Mc Callamow's house and part of the contents. Mr. Mc Callamow estimates his loss on furniture at \$1,500 with only \$1,000 insurance. The bucket brigade worked heroically for had they not other buildings would have been destroyed, as there was a very high wind.

H. A. Auman was in town Friday shaking hands with old acquaintances. C. W. Miller was doing business at Vanderbilt Wednesday. Prosecuting Attorney, O. Palmer was in town Thursday.

Ether Kraus of Grayling has been visiting at Dr. Underhill's the past week.

Mr. Davis is having an addition built on his house. J. F. Spencer is doing the work. Mr. and Mrs. James Mc Neven and the children are visiting at J. V. Miller's.

The Scott Bros of Lansing are camping at Long Lake. Messrs Richards and Wetherhead of Watertown, N. Y. were here Saturday examining the stumps, and testing the power of dynamite by way of blowing a few. They were well pleased with the result.

A few days ago while cutting timber on Section 11 the boys had the good luck of finding a bee tree, and as a sweet reward they got three gallons of strained honey and a number of extra stings.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush were stopping at the Douglas House Tuesday. Mrs. T. E. Douglas and children went to West Branch Thursday for a few days visit.

Jacob Hosted, arrived Saturday. James Trickey of Caro is stopping at the Underhill house.

Mr. Hugh and son of Toledo, Ohio, were here Saturday, these gentlemen have a process patented whereby they manufacture paper from pine stumps as well as extracting the turpentine. We are informed that they expect to have their plant running by the middle of next summer.

Joe Simms got his foot and leg pinched Friday while skidding logs, there was a misunderstanding between Joe and the log, Joe thinks his leg is a poor excuse for a skid. He expects to be to work after a few days repair.

T. E. Douglas was at the county seat Monday.

DAN.

Natural Question. A little Philadelphia boy was taken by his father for his first visit to the zoo. Stopping before an enclosure, he asked: "Papa, what animal is that?" Reading the sign tacked up to one side, his father responded: "That, my son, is a prong-horned antelope." "Kin he blow his horns?" was the question that promptly followed.—Exchange.

Preserved in Alcohol. Notwithstanding statistics show the French village of Chally to be the heaviest consumer of alcoholic liquors in proportion to population of any village of France, it is a fact that the little hamlet contains also the largest number of octogenarians.—American Wine Press.

Cape Cod Poik. Some curiously appropriate names are to be found among the citizens of a small village on Cape Cod. The local lumber dealer is named Lumbert, the milkman is Mr. Waterman, the fish merchant is Mr. Phiney, the minister is Mr. Paradise and the provision dealer is Mr. Bacon.

ELECTION.

We give below the correct number of votes received by each candidate, as fixed by the Board of County Canvassers.

Townships.		Judges of Probate	
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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL. MICHIGAN

\$1,000,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Board in Charge of Foreign Fields

Outlines Work for Coming Year.
The general committee on foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church at its session in St. Louis began the work of outlining the appropriations for the year 1907, after voting to appropriate a total of \$1,000,000. A spirited debate took place over the first item on the appropriation—that of general expenses. Because of the late financial stringency it was urged that the amount allotted for publicity purposes in America be reduced, and in spite of some opposition this suggestion was adopted. The amount allowed for this purpose next year was fixed at \$37,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from the appropriation last year. For the general expenses in the foreign mission field, including the support of missionary bishops, emergencies, etc., a total of \$177,000 was appropriated, leaving \$107,700 for general expenses in America. This latter amount includes the appropriation for publicity, the salaries of officers of the board of foreign missions, interest on the debt and other operating expenses. For the support of actual missionary work for the ensuing year \$855,778 remains, practically the same as last year.

DOWIE CONCERNS TO BE SOLD.

Receiver Abandons Zion City Ideas for Real Business Methods.

Under plans recently formulated by H. D. Thomas, receiver for Zion City, Ill., and his advisers, there is to be inaugurated soon a radical change in the manner of carrying on the receivership. Mr. Thomas feels confident that Zion City's darkest hour is past and that from now on, as the receiver says in a letter to Zion investors, the city "will go forward increasing in prosperity and in industrial importance." Mr. Thomas proposes among other things to sell practically all business concerns established by Dowie as adjuncts to the church, in order to pay off as much as possible of the indebtedness. He will also give deeds to those holding leases since the Dowie regime. The new move means the abandonment of the plan to carry on the receivership along the line of the ideas existing among the people at the time the receivership was inaugurated and getting down to an absolute business system.

LAND MONEY LEFT NEAR HOME.

Government Will Deposit Receipts in Banks in Scattered Cities.

After Dec. 1 the money derived by the government from timber sales, for which it has been authorized to use various resources in the national forest reserves will be deposited with national banks instead of being forwarded to Washington, to be locked in the treasury. In making this change in policy it is the object of the government to keep the money available for circulation in the part of the country from which it is derived. The lands which have been named as depositories for these funds are the Western Montana National at Missoula, Mont.; the Denver National, the First National at Albuquerque, N. M.; the First National of Ogden, Utah; the First National of San Francisco and the First National at Portland, Ore. The estimated receipts from the national forests for the present fiscal year will approximate \$2,000,000, making the deposits in each of the six districts range from \$250,000 to \$350,000 annually.

Prison for Misuse of Mail.

In Minneapolis James T. Mulhall was sentenced to fifteen months at Leavenworth, Kan.; Edgar McKenney to one year at Leavenworth, and Felix Nathanson to six months in the county jail. Use of the mails in an alleged fraudulent operation of the Nissell Creamery Company in Minneapolis last fall was the charge upon which the men were convicted.

Women Brave Death, Men Afraid.

Mrs. William Bedford and her sister, Mrs. L. Walsh, 17 years old, of 9718 Pennsylvania avenue, St. Louis, with blankets and fence rails beat back a bush fire which threatened a shed containing dynamite until the fire department arrived. About 100 men and boys watched the women, fearing to assist because of the dynamite.

Finds Family Dead on Floor.

Three persons were asphyxiated by gas fumes from a kitchen stove at 1206 I street, N. W., in Washington. The house is occupied by the family of Clarence L. Brennerman, a stenographer, employed at the Congressional Library. When Mr. Brennerman returned from work he found his wife, his mother and his infant son dead on the floor.

Boys "Sure Things" Goes to Jail.

Robert Olinis, Jr., of Atlantic City, who some time ago pleaded guilty of embezzling \$20,000 from the Marine Trust Company of that city, was sentenced to two years in State prison. Olinis said brokers, who had dealings with the bank, persuaded him to make the deal in the stocks, which he had told him were "sure," but instead he had lost.

Drains Boy's Body Three Miles.

Carrying on its back the mangled body of a boy, a trolley car ran for more than three miles along Second avenue, New York, before the motor man, knowing that he had even hit, much less killed, a person. The motor man collapsed when he saw the body. He was arrested charged with homicide.

Taft Goes South for Rest.

President-elect William H. Taft, Mrs. Taft and Fred W. Carpenter, private secretary, left Cincinnati the other night for Hot Springs, Va., where Mr. Taft will remain for rest and recuperation until Thanksgiving.

Ruth Bryan Leavitt Seeking Divorce.

Now that the election is over with, it is said that Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of W. J. Bryan, defeated candidate for the presidency, will bring suit for divorce. A former member of the Bryan household at Fairview is authority for this.

Shoots Sister by Mistake.

As the result of a shooting affray near Alliance, Neb., Lizzie Brainer is probably fatally wounded by her brother, Charles Brainer, who did the shooting, and her sweetheart, Frank Augustine, are in the county jail. Brainer objected to the attentions of Augustine to his sister and shot her by mistake.

Injured Gridiron Player Dies.

Ernest Dickson, 21 years old, right end of the University of Arkansas football team, who was injured in the game with the University of Oklahoma Friday, died in Austin, Texas.

ROOSEVELT TO GO MARCH 13.

President Will Rush to Africa for Big Game.

President Roosevelt plans to leave New York on March 13, nine days after the inauguration, by the North German Lloyd liner Koenig, bound for Naples, via Gibraltar, where the liner is due on March 23. He takes his son Kermit, who will take photographs of the big game in Africa. He will be accompanied by a professor from the Smithsonian institute and an official from the Navy Department. From Naples Mr. Roosevelt and his party will travel on one of the German East African steamers to Mombasa, via the Suez canal and Aden, a sea journey of seventeen days, including stops. So far no arrangements have been made for the six months the party will spend in Uganda province, between the coast and Port Florence, a distance of 584 miles. On the Victoria Nile the party will embark for Entebbe in Central Africa. One thing is certain, Mr. Roosevelt will not enter the Congo territory. President Roosevelt has received an invitation from Mr. McMillan, nephew of the late Senator James McMillan of Detroit, who owns 50,000 acres of forest, mountain, and jungle in the National district of Uganda, to shoot over his estate and use the comfortable shooting boxes that have been erected in various sections where big game is to be found.

ILLINOIS THIRD IN MINERALS.

Surpassed in Value of Products by Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Illinois ranks third among the States in the production of minerals, being surpassed as a mining State only by Pennsylvania and Ohio. According to a report made public by the geological survey in Washington the value of the mineral products of the United States in 1907 was \$2,690,289,198. The minerals—coal and iron—are credited with approximately 55 per cent of the total mineral value, and three more—copper, clay and petroleum—furnish 22 per cent. The value of the output of Illinois is given at \$115,708,404. Pennsylvania, at the head of the list, having \$677,783,345, and Ohio next with \$207,057,339. Michigan ranks sixth with \$207,057,320, more than 60 per cent of the value being in copper. The value of the mineral products of Illinois produced in the United States in 1907 is placed as follows: Coal, \$614,708,898; iron, \$529,958,000; copper, \$173,799,300; clay products, \$178,042,393; petroleum, \$120,105,749; gold, \$60,435,700; stone, \$71,105,885; cement, \$55,903,851; natural gas, \$27,299,700; zinc, \$26,101,910; sand and gravel, etc., \$13,242,002; lime, \$12,640,212; phosphate rock, \$10,653,188; salt, \$7,439,551; mineral waters, \$7,331,503; zinc, white, \$6,490,990; slate, \$6,019,220; sulphur, \$5,142,559.

GIRL WALKS 8,000 MILES.

Views Life of the Farmers and Conditions that Surround Them.

Miss Eva Cornwell of Wakarusa, Kan., has just completed a remarkable tour over Ohio. In ten months she has walked 8,000 miles, all within the State, and made a study of the conditions in rural communities which would be invaluable to President Roosevelt in his effort to better the condition of the farmers. The walk, which began on a wagon, covered thirty-seven counties, hundreds of towns and villages and carried Miss Cornwell into almost every type of home within the State. Her average day's journey was twenty-five miles; on many days she walked as much as forty miles. "I found the trip a great benefit," she declares. "It strengthened me mentally as well as physically. It showed me that the one thing the farmer most needs is intellectual development—that has not kept pace with his material well-being. Farmers take things too superficially, avoiding discussion and studies that require concentration and deep thought."

RIVER UNDERMINES TOWN.

Entire Village of Pine Bluff, Ark., Is Threatened with Destruction.

Two large brick cotton warehouses, owned by R. M. Knox and D. S. Blumenthal, tumbled into the Arkansas river at Pine Bluff, Ark., following the continuing sinking of the banks of the river. Hotel Jefferson and the Jefferson county court house are in danger of falling into the river within forty-eight hours. The river continues to eat its way into the heart of the business district and thousands of dollars' worth of property is endangered. Hundreds of trees are being tied at the water's edge without effect. Small boats are being carried down stream, and a large plantation on the north side of the river is gradually disappearing.

Girl Is Deported Twice.

Rather than deny an article of her faith, Dolphine Dohdowsky, an English girl, 21 years old, has submitted to exile twice and gone forth among strangers. Miss Dohdowsky became a convert to Mormonism in England. At the immigration office in Boston she was asked if she believed in polygamy. "I believe in the doctrine of plural marriage," she replied. Under the law she was deported.

Boy Aeronaut Falls.

Before 20,000 people at Morris Park, New York, where the Aeronaut Society held its first exhibition and tournament, Lawrence J. Lech, the only one of the dozen entrants who was able to get above the ground, fell fifty feet from his chute. "Lesh," who is 16 years of age and boasts that he has "glided" six miles above the St. Lawrence river, is in the Fordham hospital with both legs broken.

Prince Louis D'Orleans Weds.

Prince Louis D'Orleans-Braganza and Princess Maria Pia of Bourbon-Styria were married at Cannes, France. The ceremony, which was an elaborate one, was attended by representatives of the allied families of the contracting parties. The princess was born in 1878.

Escapes Watching Detectives.

Watched by detectives who awaited an order for his arrest from Sydney, Australia, Harry Johnson of a noble English family has escaped from the St. Lord Sefton at San Francisco. Johnson is supposed to be Forsyth Jewell, wanted as a jewelry thief.

Three Hundred Students in Week.

A special train on the Wisconsin Central bearing 300 University of Minnesota students home from a football game in Chicago was partly wrecked four miles west of New Richmond, Wis. The engineer was the only person injured.

School Head Ends Life.

F. O. King, superintendent of schools at Atkins, Minn., for six years, committed suicide by taking poison. Poor health and overwork had unsettled his reason. He was 42.

Death of Tomas Estrada Palma.

Former President Palma, first head of Cuba libre, died of pneumonia and complications on his family estate.

CLEAR SCENE OF REVELS.

Shake-up Following Hains Tragedy Strips Gay Port.

The War Department, it has become known, has given the military garrison at Fort Hamilton, where the Hains-Annis scandal and tragedy developed, one of the biggest shake-ups in its history. The fort is to be stripped not only of its staff of commanding officers, headed by Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow, but it is to be deprived even of the post band, one of the largest and best in the service. Under the drastic order the staff and band will be transferred to Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, and Fort Hamilton will then be left barren of its great social inspiration—music—which has long made it one of the gayest centers of army life in America. The official explanation of the change is that it is a mere routine procedure, due to the request of Col. Harris, the commander of the chain of forts in Brooklyn, at Sandy Hook, and on Staten Island. The Colonel, it is said, is to retire from the service in a year, and does not care to go to the trouble of removing himself and his household for such a short period from his present headquarters at Sandy Hook to Fort Hamilton. According to a statement made by one of the officers at Fort Hamilton, the real reason that lurks behind the whole change in the personnel of the garrison is to be found in the revelations as to the foibles at the post contained in the alleged letters of Mrs. Claudia Hains, wife of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., who, with his brother, Thornton J. Hains, is under indictment for the killing of William A. Annis, the publisher and yachtsman.

BOY ELOPER NABBED AS THIEF.

William De Borge, Accused of \$500 Bank Theft, Found at Cheyenne.

Nineteen-year-old William De Borge, who the police declare eloped with Miss Paula Mohles, also 19 years old, after he had stolen \$500 from the Prairie State Bank in Chicago, was arrested in Cheyenne, Wyo. The elopement resulted in the boy's arrest is said to have been furnished by his parents, who want him prosecuted for his act. De Borge was sent to another bank with \$500 by the treasurer of the Prairie State Bank, but disappeared. The disappearance of Miss Mohles, who is a daughter of a musical director, was noted at the same time. Two months later the girl was brought back from Long Island by her parents, where the police say she lived with De Borge until his mother gave out. There he had for weeks De Borge has been traced to several Western cities.

200 FLEE FIRE IN SCHOOL.

Students Believed to Be Safe, but Building Is Burned.

Fire which started in the kitchen of the Bliss electrical school at Tacoma Park, a Washington suburb, compelled nearly 200 students to flee for their lives in their night clothing. The building, a three-story frame structure, was destroyed. The students fled, but lost all of their books. The loss is upward of \$10,000. The fire caught from a defective insulated wire. All the students were asleep in their rooms almost half an hour after the fire started. Many were forced to jump out of second-story windows to save their lives.

WOES HURT HIS WIFE IN JAIL.

Witness in Omaha Murder Case Weakens Over Old Love Letters.

Irving Rice and his wife, Abbie Rice, star witness in the Dr. Rastin murder case in Omaha, have become reconciled and Mr. Rice announces that at the close of the trial of Charles E. Davis, charged with killing Dr. Rastin, they will go to some place where they are not known and begin life anew. Mr. Rice is held in jail as a witness in default of bail, but it is likely her husband will be able to secure her release.

SOUTH DAKOTA KEEPS DIVORCE.

Proposed Change of the Short Term Law Believed Defeated.

Opponents of the proposed new divorce law, raising the period from six months to a year and requiring that hearings be held at regular terms of court instead of "in chambers," confidently claim the proposed measure is defeated in South Dakota. Those favoring the law dispute this. Leading jurists who are in close touch with conditions throughout the State express the opinion that the proposed divorce law has been defeated.

Ethel Roosevelt Near Injury.

Ethel Roosevelt was riding behind the hounds in the Genesee Valley Club's fox hunt at Genesee, N. Y., when her saddle horn slipped as her mount was taking the fence. The thoroughbred became fractious and it looked for a moment as though Miss Ethel might be injured. However, Harry Wilson of Genesee dashed in a time to put Miss Roosevelt's horse under control.

Kissing Dead Spreads Disease.

Tuberculosis is said to be thinning the population of the Aleutian Islands at an alarming rate. Dr. Robert Olson of the revenue cutter McCulloch, who arrived in San Francisco from Alaska, says that 40 per cent of the natives are afflicted with consumption. He expressed a belief that the ceremony of kissing the dead is in part responsible for the spread of the disease.

Fined for Plot to Rob City.

Four corporation officials, in addition to the three fined last week, pleaded guilty to conspiracy and collusion in bidding on city contracts in Boston. They were fined \$500 each. The defendants are John E. Lynch of the Holbe Boiler Works, Duncun B. Russell of the James Russell Boiler Works, Charles F. Koopman, Jr., of the Cunningham Iron Works and Edward P. Robinson of the Atlantic Works.

Tricky Bankers Found Guilty.

Charles W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis, New York bankers, have been found guilty of misapplication of funds and falsifying the books by a jury before United States Circuit Judge Hough and locked up in the Tombs prison.

Nation Acts on Hider's Threats.

A special representative of the Post-office Department, reached Union City, Tenn., to investigate the matter of the anonymous threatening letters recently sent Gov. Patterson and the men connected with the ownership of Reelfoot Lake.

Chinese Steamer Goes Down.

A small steamer, carrying 600 passengers from Amoy to Yunnan, China, a few miles distant, sank with all one hundred of the passengers were drowned. Chinese junks rescued the others.

Held for Trial as Night Riders.

Twenty-six men in Craighead county, Ark., arrested for night riding, have been held for the grand jury in bonds of \$500. A special session of court will convene on Nov. 9 to try the cases.

TAFT FOR PRESIDENT

BY LARGE MAJORITY

CONGRESS IS REPUBLICAN.

Bryan Meets Defeat for the Third Time, Despite Gains in the Western States.

ELECTION RESULTS IN FIGURES.

Ohio Man Wins, but Runs Behind the Big Roosevelt Plurality of Four Years Ago.

Taft's Total Electoral Vote... 311

Bryan's Total Electoral Vote... 172

Taft's Majority Over Bryan... 139

SENATE.

Republican... 60

Democrat... 32

HOUSE.

Republican... 220

Democrat... 171

Majority on Party Division is 49.

William Howard Taft has been elected President of the United States, and James S. Sherman Vice President, according to the early returns, by a vote of 311 to 172 in the electoral college, thus giving a majority over Bryan and Kern of 39. Taft has sixty-nine more than the number required to elect, but falls short of Roosevelt's total of 336 four years ago. Taft has a plurality of the popular vote in the entire country of about 1,000,000, against Roosevelt's 2,545,000 in 1904. The next House of Representatives is Republican in control of all branches of the government after March 4 next.

Of the States called doubtful or debatable in the campaign, Taft carried nearly all. His majority in New York



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

State may reach 188,000, he carried Ohio by about 75,000, and Illinois by 175,000. Indiana was extremely close, the majority for the head of the ticket ranging from 5,000 to 15,000, according to the returns at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The returns indicate that the far western mountain States of Colorado and Montana have given Bryan their electoral votes, but Taft has carried Idaho.

Bryan made a much better race for the presidency than he did in either of his other campaigns, gaining both in electoral and popular votes, but has made no serious inroads upon the Republican hold on the presidential office. He has done better in the West than in the East. In the West he has won his own State and other States which were for Roosevelt, but in the East he has made no headway, and the majorities against him there are almost as large as they were in 1900. Where he did gain was in States where there were Republican factional fights or a temperance struggle over the State ticket involving the electoral ticket as well.

Hughes Carries New York.

Some of the State fights were in doubt on the face of the early returns. Hughes carried New York by a majority less than half as great as that of the presidential candidate.

The returns from Ohio and Indiana came in with provoking slowness, but the early figures indicated that Taft had carried Ohio by anything from 10,000 upward. Whether or not Governor Harris or Judson Harmon had carried Ohio for Governor could not be determined till the full returns were in. Early indications were that the Democrats won the governorship, as the cities were against Harris on the temperance issue.

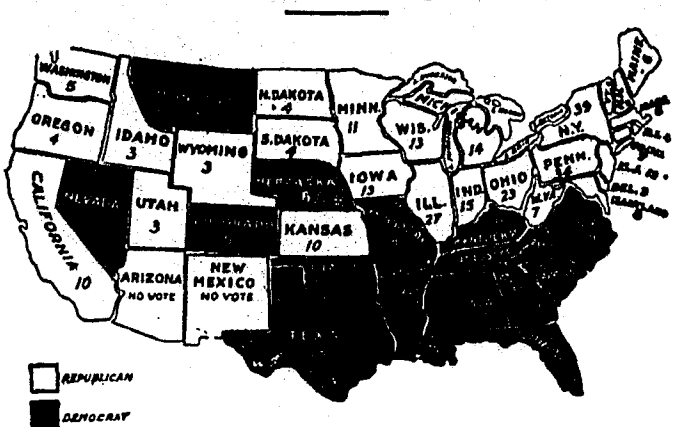
Indiana Returns were also Indefinite.

It was believed Taft had carried the State by a small plurality, the estimates ranging from 5,000 to 15,000. The Republican losses are somewhat heavy in the cities, due in part to the labor vote, and the early returns from the country districts were meager. There appeared to be no doubt that Marshall, Democrat, had been elected Governor of Indiana, and the indications were that the Democrats had won control of the Legislature.

While Taft carried Michigan by a majority estimated at about 100,000, at midnight Tuesday the election for Governor was in doubt, with Henness (Dem.) leading Governor Warner (Rep.) by 7,000 to 10,000. Many country districts in which Warner expected a heavy vote had not reported. There were no indications of pronounced Democratic gains in the Legislature.

Wisconsin has given Taft its normal Republican majority of 100,000. This is a falling off from the 150,000 of 1904, but is the usual Republican plurality. Governor J. O. Davidson, Republican, has been re-elected, but his vote is be-

POLITICAL PARTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH AT A GLANCE.

States in White and Black Backgrounds, with Figures Showing Presidential Electoral Votes, Carried by William H. Taft and William J. Bryan, Respectively.

RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN FIGURES.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

States	1908	1904	Par.
Alabama	Taft	Bryan	Rep.
Arkansas	10	10	10
California	10	10	10
Colorado	7	7	7
Connecticut	7	7	7
Delaware	3	3	3
Florida	13	13	13
Georgia	13	13	13
Idaho	3	3	3
Illinois	15	15	15
Indiana	13	13	13
Iowa	10	10	10
Kansas	10	10	10
Kentucky	13	13	13
Louisiana	9	9	9
Maine	6	6	6
Maryland	10	10	10
Massachusetts	10	10	10
Michigan	14	14	14
Minnesota	11	11	11
Mississippi	10	10	10
Missouri	18	18	18
Montana	7	7	7
Nebraska	8	8	8
Nevada	3	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4	4
New Jersey	12	12	12
New York	39	39	39
North Carolina	12	12	12
North Dakota	4	4	4
Ohio	23	23	23
Oklahoma	7	7	7
Oregon	6	6	6
Pennsylvania	34	34	34
Rhode Island	4	4	4
South Carolina	9	9	9
South Dakota	4	4	4
Tennessee	12	12	12
Texas	18	18	18
Vermont	3	3	3
Virginia	12	12	12
Washington	5	5	5
West Virginia	7	7	7
Wisconsin	13	13	13
Wyoming	3	3	3
Total	311	172	140

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

Representatives. Rep. Dem. Senators. Rep. Dem.

Alabama 7 10 10 10

Arkansas 7 10 10 10

California 7 10 10 10

Colorado 7 10 10 10

Connecticut 7 10 10 10

Delaware 3 10 10 10

Florida 13 10 10 10

Georgia 13 10 10 10

Idaho 3 10 10 10

Illinois 15 10 10 10

Indiana 13 10 10 10

Iowa 10 10 10 10

Kansas 10 10 10 10

Kentucky 13 10 10 10

Louisiana 9 10 10 10

Maine 6 10 10 10

Maryland 10 10 10 10

Massachusetts 10 10 10 10

Michigan 14 10 10 10

Minnesota 11 10 10 10

Mississippi 10 10 10 10

Missouri 18 10 10 10

Montana 7 10 10 10

Nebraska 8 10 10 10

Nevada 3 10 10 10

New Hampshire 4 10 10 10

New Jersey 12 10 10 10

New York 39 10 10 10

North Carolina 12 10 10 10

North Dakota 4 10 10 10



It is impossible to keep the milk utensils too clean.

Cream that is ripe for churning presents a smooth, satiny appearance when stirred.

The well-worn hoe is a good testimonial for the farmer. The rusty hoe tells another tale.

When sprayed is a serious pest the fields are afforded a solution that kills the weed, but does not harm the crop.

The best lice killer we ever tried is plenty of fine ashes in the chicken house. The birds stir up a mighty dust often and no louse can live in it.

In Holland they rotate the fertilizers as well as the crops. Each crop has its particular cozier. Perhaps that is why they farm successfully on land worth \$1,000 per acre.

Sift a quart of the slaked lime into a barrel with a cover, stir up a big dust and drop the giddy chickens into it. Pull them out after you have counted fifteen and they will sneeze the worms into the hereafter.

A slick swindler is swindling southern farmers by offering big premiums with purchases of soap. He collects the money in advance and then forgets to send the premiums or the soap. Postoffice detectives are on his trail.

Cream that has been allowed to stand too long will break or become watery and will not make the best flavored butter. The secret of good butter making is knowing just when the cream has reached the right stage of acidity.

The hard soil can be given a cement lining by clearing with lath and applying the cement. Slits thus lined should be thoroughly cleaned each year and then washed with thin cement to fill the cracks which may have formed in the thin lining.

In Sullivan County, New Hampshire, last year only sixty-eight sheep were raised. Just before the war the sheep industry was the principal one in this and adjoining counties, but the general depression of farming and the ravages of dogs and wild animals destroyed the industry.

Dirty eggs are usually hard to clean. Vinegar is used by some and some use brick dust as a scouring material. Soap and water seldom give satisfaction. The use of alkali on the egg removes the mucilaginous substance and this reduces the power of the egg to keep. This mucilaginous material fills the pores and so keeps out the air.

California oranges are now washed, brushed, dried and ice cooled before being placed in refrigerator cars for shipment to the east. These new methods are proving big money savers to the growers. Some of the big packing houses in the fruit belt turn out from ten to fifteen carloads in a day and they arrive in Chicago and New York in fine condition.

The horse with a long-established case of worms should be given a purgative before any tonic treatment is begun. Administer four drams of aloes before breakfast or on an empty stomach. Also give a warm enema of four quarts of strong soapuds. Follow this with a course of tonics. Sulfate of iron, two drachms; gentian, four drams, and colombo, two drams; twice daily, for a week or two. Give at the same time sound, nourishing diet and gentle regular exercise.

Carrots are good feed for dairy cows, as well as other stock. When not fed in too large quantities they provide the best winter food for the milks. The carrot is always greedily eaten by stock, as it has in it a considerable quantity of sugar and no element of bitterness. Carrots are also supposed to help color the milk in the direction desired, but it would take a good many carrots to accomplish much in this regard. The effect of feeding carrots is very good on the digestive system.

Sick Fowls.
Colds among chickens result from many causes, usually exposure during damp weather, and may be indicated in different ways, such as by coughing or sneezing, by swollen faces, watery eyes and nostrils, and sometimes as canker in the mouth, in which case there may be roup. A simple cold can be easily managed and cured in a few days by keeping the fowls warm and dry. Castor oil, in small doses of one teaspoonful, is particularly good when poured down the throat. In cases of canker, which is the worst form of cold or roup, more care is necessary. The sick fowls must be immediately removed from the healthy ones, and pure water provided for them in clean dishes. In which a few drops of a solution of copperas may be added occasionally. Feed no more hard grain, mix the dough with hot milk, feeding it sparingly. The difficulty is the labor of handling the sick birds.—Kansas Farmer.

Origin of Fruits.
The strawberry, says a European authority, comes from a cross between the native strawberry of Virginia and that of Chili. The raspberry is native in temperate Europe and in Asia. The apricot originated in China. The peach was originally a Chinese fruit. The cherry originated round the Caspian Sea. The plum comes from the Caucasus and Turkey. The pear is native in temperate Europe and Western Asia.

NOV. 26 AS THANKSGIVING DAY.

President's Proclamation Reviews Prosperity, Urges Reforms.

President Roosevelt has issued the annual Thanksgiving proclamation, pointing out the steady growth of the nation in strength, worldly power, wealth and population, and fixing Nov. 29 as the day for thankful recognition of divine favor. In part the President says:

Year by year this nation grows in strength and worldly power. Nowhere else in the world is the average of individual comfort and material well-being as high as in our fortunate land.

For the reason that in material well-being we have thus advanced we owe to the Almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. That life is wasted and worse than wasted which is spent in piling, heap on heap, those things which minister merely to the pleasure of the body and to the power that rests only on wealth.

Upon material well-being as a foundation must be raised the structure of the lofty life of the spirit if this nation is properly to fulfill its great mission and to accomplish all that we so ardently hope and desire.

Let us therefore as a people set our faces resolutely against evil and with broad charity, with kindness and good will toward all men, but with unflinching determination to smite down wrong, strive with all the strength that is given us for righteousness in public and in private life.

Messages from the Dead.

In the Journal of the British Psychological Association, London, details are given of a published account of the recent statement of Sir Oliver Lodge, that in his opinion, messages had been received from the dead. The messages appear to have been transmitted through the pen of a medium known as Mrs. Hollander. As she sat with her mind blank, her pen produced broken and blurred messages, many of which dealt with the difficulty of establishing communication with the living. One from Mr. Curran, one of the founders of the society, now dead, read: "A feeling of terrible impotence burdens me. I am so powerless to tell what means so much. I can not get into communication with those who would understand and believe me. The nearest simile I can find to express the difficulties of sending a message is that I appear to be standing behind a sheet of frosted glass, which blurs the sight and deadens the sound, directing the recipient and some what obscure secretary." Living personality is declared to be on a lower plane of spiritual development, which does not receive clear impressions from the higher plane of those who have quitted the prison of the flesh. Immediately after dissolution, says one message, there is an obscuration of consciousness which has led to many failures to communicate with living persons. A message from the late F. W. H. Myers says the period of oblivion was especially long with him, and when he communicates in this way he is "conscious of strain and effort."

Scientists Outrigger Koch.
Just before the closing of the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, the members went on record almost unanimously against the theory advanced and defended by Prof. Robert Koch of Germany that tuberculosis is not transmissible between animals and man. The day before that Dr. Koch himself had called a special conference to discuss his theory, and many men of prominence gave their testimony to the effect that consumption can be traced to milk infection. The resolution as adopted is: "That preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis and that the possibility of the propagation of this to man be recognized." This will be regarded as authoritative, at least until the next congress, which it was decided to hold at Rome in 1910. President Roosevelt attended the final session and praised the work of scientists everywhere. The great gathering of scientists before adjournment announced its position favorable to fact legislation against animal and child labor, prematurely instruction of teachers in personal and school hygiene, college courses in hygiene and sanitation, modern playgrounds and hospitals.

New Propeller a Success.
A remarkable demonstration of the powers of the new American vertebrate propeller was made at New York recently. In a water tank 104 feet deep, 42 inches wide and 22 inches deep floated a model of a better propeller, 19 inches beam and about 8 inches draft, equipped with the new propeller. A one-half horse-power Eek motor installed in the boat alongside the engine was supplied with direct electric current. At a signal Engineer Riviere turned on the power and instantly the boat gathered headway, traversing the tank in just nine seconds. Then, by a turn of the switch, the boat stopped as if by magic. The propeller, with her engine reversed, was speeding back to her starting point—a thing impossible with an ordinary propeller. It is claimed that an ocean liner equipped with such a propeller located amidships would not only be free from vibration, but the propeller working always in solid water would drive her at phenomenal speed with no danger of "racing."

Torpedo Nets a Success.
The new steel nets meant to protect ships from torpedo attacks were found by tests made in Narragansett Bay to be capable of withstanding even the newest type of Whitehead torpedo. The nets were made of the net at distances varying from 1,200 to 1,500 yards, with the torpedo kept up to forty knots an hour. The missile failed to puncture the net or damage it seriously.

End of the Coffee Corner.
New York coffee merchants say that the attempts made by three of the Brazilian States to corner the coffee markets of the world has been abandoned after a loss estimated at \$15,000,000.

Serum to Cure Eczema.
The St. John's hospital of London, England, reports the discovery that the diphtheria antitoxin is a specific for a certain form of eczema, which is in fact diphtheria of the skin.

To Aid Home Finding Society.
Officers of the National Home Finding Society have succeeded in interesting the President in their work. One of these, Theodore Dreiser, told the President that there are now 100,000 dependent children without homes, except such as are afforded by charity. As the result of the society's efforts, there are more private homes open to homeless children than there are children. All that is needed is to bring the homeless to the homes. Many institutions are unwilling to release the children when good homes are found for them. It is expected that the President will take up this subject with Congress.

Michigan State News

ANOTHER MATRIMONIAL MIXUP

Michigan Farmer "Stung" When He Got Mail Order Wife.

That the "mail order wife" as an investment does not fill the bill and rarely comes up to the description and specifications in the advertisement is the testimony given in court in Marshall by Joseph Sturgis, a Lee farmer, in securing a divorce. Mr. Sturgis qualified as an expert, since he has twice married what he calls "mail order women," and found them unsatisfactory. After successfully coupling from two of them through the courts, he corresponded with another in New York City. On the stand he said he sent the woman \$300 before he ever saw her. Then she urged him to come to New York City and see her, sending her \$300 more in advance to assure her of his coming. He forwarded the required sum, and when he got there found her in a wheel chair. She said she was awfully sorry to have deceived him regarding her beauty, but that she had wealthy relatives in England, whom she expected to die very soon, and just as soon as they did she would pay him \$10 for every dollar he had given her. So Sturgis gave up another \$300, and she sent him on an errand to a dressmaker. When Sturgis got to New York he rushed to him, threw her arms about his neck and wanted to marry him straightaway. Sturgis agreed and they were soon married. They came to Marshall and went to live on the farm. It was not long before his new wife told Sturgis that the "corn fed lobsters" around this country "didn't look very good to her," and after she had spent her husband's money she returned to New York and he applied for a divorce. After hearing this story the court thought Sturgis was certainly entitled to a divorce and it was granted upon the grounds of desertion.

HUMAN HEAD ROLLS OUT.

Thrasher Flee in Terror from Ghostly Object—Investigated.

A dried human head, apparently cleanly severed from the body by a sharp instrument and with the mouth stuffed with rags, rolled from under a pile of sacks in an outbuilding of the farm of the late Samuel Bryant, near Clayton, where thrashers were working. Emmett Cooney, one of the thrashers, was taking the sacks down from a shelf in the building, when suddenly from one of them rolled the ghastly head. Cooney fled in terror and notified the other men. Mr. Bryant, who has been dead for six months, lived alone on his farm for several years, after having had trouble with his wife. So far as is known, no one has ever been reported missing from the neighborhood. Some of the men on the farm think the head resembles Mr. Bryant, who died from natural causes six months ago and was buried in a country cemetery near his home.

DELOS A. BLODGETT.

Formerly an Important Factor in His Adopted State.

Delos A. Blodgett, millionaire lumberman and for many years factor in the industrial and political life of Michigan, died at his home in Grand Rapids, at the age of 84 years. A young wife and three small children survive him, besides two children by a former marriage, John W. Blodgett, Michigan member of the Republican national committee, and Mrs. Edward Lowe. His first wife died in 1890. The first farm planted in Oscoda county, Mich., was laid out by Mr. Blodgett. He founded the towns of Ewart, Baldwin and Hersey, aided in the development of agricultural interests in counties he lumbered over, and the blooded stock he raised on his farm at Hersey was famed throughout Michigan. He was long a director of the West Michigan State fair.

NO BLAME FOR DEATHS.

Jury Refuses to Place Responsibility for Deaths of Killed Train.

A special from Rogers City says the inquest over the body of Mrs. Cicero, one of the fifteen victims burned to death in the Metz relief train on the Detroit and Mackinac railroad during the forest fires recently, resulted in a verdict by the jury that no one was to blame for the disaster. Witnesses testified that after the train made the track at Nowicki siding, there was a frantic attempt by some of the victims to save their household goods, piled on the cars and that this was undoubtedly responsible for some of the deaths. It was also testified that Conductor Kinneville of the train warned the people to abandon their household goods and save themselves but that his warning was unheeded.

LUMBERMAN IS HELD UP.

Poss Nabs Suspect as Hardwood Bandit Near Cedar River.

Pursued by a determined posse of armed men and surrounded in a dense swamp near Cedar River, Andrew Stein, an alleged desperate highwayman, was finally captured after withstanding a siege of several hours, during which many shots were exchanged. Stein, 35 years old, was laid out by Joseph Galloway, 26 years old, an employee of the Crawford Lumber Co. of Cedar River, as the latter was walking along the road on his way to work. Stein robbed his victim of \$35 and left him lying in the road. Galloway was discovered noon afterwards and carried to Stephenson in an exhausted and very critical condition.

MEET DEATH IN SAME MANNER

Emil Hagberg and Louis Paupert Thrown from Farm Wagons.

As the result of accidents of which they were the victims, Emil Hagberg and Louis Paupert are dead at Iron Mountain. Hagberg suffered a broken neck when the wagon in which he was riding went into a ditch and was tossed over the embankment. Paupert was driving a team and in crossing a corduroy road was jarred from his seat. He sustained internal injuries which proved fatal.

TWO HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Daughter of Late Gov. Pingree and Husband Victims of Collision.

Sherman L. Depew and his wife, Hazel Pingree Depew, narrowly escaped death when their automobile was struck by an electric car in Detroit. Mr. Depew suffered a wrenched shoulder, but Mrs. Depew was hurled to the pavement and was picked up unconscious. Her injuries are not dangerous, though she is suffering from shock and is badly bruised. Mrs. Depew is the only living daughter of the late Gov. Pingree.

DETROIT MURDERER CONFESSES

John Kurka, Transient, Put Through "Third Degree" by Police.

John Kurka, a transient, made a dramatic confession of how he killed his half-brother, Anthony Schultz, in Detroit, a few days ago, and then hauled the body in his dump wagon across the city to the spot in the western outskirts where it was found. The confession was made near the spot where the body was found. The police had dressed Kurka in the clothes he wore the day of the murder, mounted him on his wagon and had him drive across the city from the Schultz home to the woods, to permit several persons to identify him, if possible, as the teamster had been seen in the neighborhood. After he had finished the gruesome drive and had been identified by several people, Kurka broke down and admitted that he killed his half-brother. He said that Schultz and his wife were quarreling, and when he interfered Schultz attacked him. "Then I let him have it with the hatchet," said Kurka. "His wife and I loved each other and we wanted him out of the way. Mr. Schultz helped me put the body in the dump wagon and I drove away. I feel better now. I have been haunted by Schultz's face ever since I killed him."

POSTOFFICE IS LOOTED.

Safe Blown and \$950 Secured by Robbers—Suspect Arrested.

Burglars entered the Hillsdale postoffice early on a recent morning, blew open the safe and secured \$50 in cash and \$900 in stamps. An inner vault containing \$1,100 was left unlooted. The explosion was heard by several persons in the vicinity, but no effort was made to discover the cause, and the robbery was not ascertained until the office was opened about 6 o'clock in the morning. Entrance was effected through a small window in the rear. One of the doors of the safe was blown off. The explosion broke several windows in the building. Tools were taken from a nearby marble works. A peddler, giving his name as George Gouling and his home in Cleveland, was arrested near Lenox by Deputy Sheriff Dawson on suspicion of knowing something about the numerous postoffice robberies in southern Michigan in late.

MOTHER, AFLAME, SAVES CHILD.

Carries Child to Safety While Sustaining Perhaps Fatal Burns.

Mrs. Claud W. Buckley of Battle Creek, daughter-in-law of Rev. George W. Buckley, the author clergyman, risked her own life to save her baby, and in consequence is now confined to a hospital with terrible burns about the limbs and body. Mrs. Buckley threw exclaiming on a grate fire. Her dress ignited. Her 18-month-old baby was in danger, so the mother, her clothing aflame, carried the child out doors, at arm's length and then turned her attention to herself. Her condition is critical.

2-CENT FARE EARNINGS SHOWN.

Slight Falling Off Is Attributed to Financial Depression.

Members of the State railroad commission have issued a statement of the passenger earnings of Michigan railroads for the first nine months since the two-cent mile fare rate went into effect. While there is a slight falling off, the commission declares this is due to the financial depression and not to the new rate.

MAN DECAPITATED BY SAW.

Irving T. Barrett Meets Terrible Fate in Saw Mill.

Losing his balance in attempting to remove a splinter from a log and falling against a rapidly revolving saw, Irving T. Barrett of Grand Rapids, was decapitated in his father's sawmill, two miles west of Ewen, in the upper peninsula. He was 26 years old. In addition to the father and mother, the young man is survived by one sister.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

Robbers entered Hubbell postoffice, blew open the safe, and stole \$300 worth of stamps and some valuable papers.

The threatened epidemic of scarlet fever which resulted in the closing of Newbury schools and lodges has been checked.

George W. Reed of Owosso is dead at the age of 73 years. For 70 years he resided on one farm, which his father cleared.

While examining a rifle in the yard at his home near Deer Lake, George Hoffmann accidentally shot his mother in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Gottlieb Juhl, 58 years old, hung himself in a barn at his home near Saline. He had been despondent for some time and had threatened to commit suicide.

With a program of poems and songs from the pen of Douglas Malloch, a former Muskegon newspaper man, now connected with a Chicago lumber journal, and known as the "lumberman's poet," Muskegon schools honored his birthday anniversary.

Lafayette Warren of Davison was attacked by his son Fred, a powerful man of 27 years. The son had suddenly become insane. He struck his father on the nose and mouth, knocking out a tooth and telling him to the ground. With the help of another son he was overpowered. A deputy sheriff took him to Flint.

In Caronsville James Peters started the kitchen fire in his home and went to the barn to do the chores. Returning a little later he found the interior of the cottage all aflame. He barely had time to arouse his wife and drag out a sewing machine. Mr. and Mrs. Peters are quite elderly and the loss is a great blow to them.

The auditor general has received from the warden of the State prison at Jackson \$40,034.70, which represents the amount received by the prison for the sale of binder twine manufactured at the new plant, over and above the cost of the raw material used.

George Rooney of Ann Arbor is dead from drinking three ounces of laudanum while despondent over the death last June of his wife. He and his daughter were sitting in the living room when they were startled by an empty laudanum bottle being hurled through the door and the father's calling "Good-by."

Clarence Field, 7-year-old son of Edward Field of Neurauch, died from the effects of injuries received two weeks before when a farm horse kicked him on the forehead, crushing the skull bone in a frightful manner.

Yeggen broke into the general store of W. W. Williams in Hope, 15 miles northwest of Midland, and blew the safe to pieces with dynamite. Williams was awakened by the explosion and his yell frightened the robber away. About \$2 in cash and some valuable papers were stolen. In their hurry to get away the thieves overlooked a purse containing \$200.

15 YEARS IN PRISON PENALTY FOR MORSE

New York "Ice King," Who Controlled Many Banks, Must Pay Penalty for Crimes.

HAD MISAPPLIED BANK FUNDS.

Also Convicted of Falsifying Books—Sentencing of His Colleagues, Curtis, Suspended.

Charles W. Morse, whose sensational rise in the world of finance dashed America, was sentenced in New York Friday to serve fifteen years in prison for misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of North America, of which he was a director and controlling owner. Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the bank, who had been indicted with Morse, and with him was found guilty, was granted the clemency recommended by the jury and in his case sentence was suspended. A stay of ten days before the execution of Morse's sentence was granted.

Morse was one of the central figures in the panic, his operations, to a large extent, being the cause of it. He was president of the American Ice Company



CHARLES W. MORSE.

(the trust) and the Consolidated Steamship Company, and controlled three banks. Curtis was his closest associate.

The scene in the court room when sentence was pronounced by Judge Hough was dramatic. More sat like a stone when he heard the words which condemned him. There was scarcely the tremor of an eyelid, and to those who watched there was no longer even the shadow of a doubt that the "little man" was a man of iron nerve. Curtis accepted the news which came to him—good news in his case—with the same lack of emotion that characterized the attitude of his former chief. But the strain was too great for the wives of the prisoners, and as the significance of Judge Hough's words flashed through her mind Mrs. Morse collapsed in her seat, buried her face in her hands and began to sob convulsively. Mrs. Curtis had been ill and when the judgment of the court was pronounced she fainted.



The Kentucky racing commission has refused to rescind its action prohibiting bookmaking on races.

Fair Play, the greatest 3-year-old colt of the season, with the exception of Colla, was shipped to England recently.

Dan Patch, in his effort to lower his record of 1:50 at Lexington, traveled the mile in 1:50.4. Conditions were not at all favorable.

Negotiations to secure the release of Huxley Jennings of Detroit, that he might be installed as manager of the Yankees, are off.

The Kentucky racing commission has revoked the license of the Latonia Jockey Club because the club violated the rules of the commission.

In a hotly contested game of football on the Yankton gridiron, Yankton defeated Dakota Wesleyan of Mitchell, by a score of 21 to 5.

At Belmont Park Fair Play won the Municipal handicap, 1 1/2 miles, by a length from Master Robert, with Frank Gill third. The time was 2:38.

Announcement that ninety-one days of winter racing will begin in New Orleans on Dec. 5 has been made by S. F. Healy, president of the New Orleans Jockey Club.

At Louisville, W. F. Schulte's Zienap easily won the Cherokee handicap. The crowd was small, but the wagering spirit good. Weather clear and cold; track good.

M. H. Sexton of Rock Island, Ill., was elected president of the Three I Baseball League at a meeting in Chicago. James Hayes of Davenport, Iowa, was re-elected secretary.

Friend Harry, a 2-year-old by Orlando, ran six furlongs in 1:12 3/5, tying the track record and defeating a splendid field of youngsters at Douglas Park, Louisville, Ky.

A poll taken of the Business Men's League, a body that has wielded great influence in the past, shows that the sentiment is for revival of racing at Hot Springs this winter.

A new world's record for 2-year-old fillies was established at the trotting meeting in Lexington, Ky., when The Leading Lady trotted a mile in 2:07 in a successful effort to lower her mark of 2:11 1/2.



An examination of candidates for the new women's nurse corps of the United States navy was recently held in Washington. Of those who passed, twenty young women have been selected to take a preliminary course in the Navy Medical School. There they will study for six months, at the end of which time they will be examined again, and if they pass, will be assigned to one of the eighteen naval hospitals in the country as nurses. It is intended that they shall be the nucleus of a corps which will eventually number one hundred and fifty highly trained nurses, some of whom will be stationed in the naval hospitals in Yokohama, Honolulu and Manila. The women selected to organize the new corps is Miss Esther V. Hassan, who is not only an experienced nurse, but has seen service in the relief corps in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and various army camps in the United States.

One of the steam shovels engaged in work on the Panama canal, in the operation of which more than 300 employees were engaged, recently lifted out a quantity of dynamite which is described in an official report as being "more than a bushel." What would have happened if the shovel had struck the dynamite instead of the earth around it is easy to imagine. The explosive was in sticks three-quarters of an inch in diameter and five inches long, and the cartridges bore the trademark of a French manufacturer of dynamite and a date which appeared to be November 20, 1887. Unquestionably the dynamite was put in by the French and either failed to explode or was abandoned when the work ceased on that part of the French waterway. The dynamite appeared to be in perfect condition.

The board of food and drug inspection of the department of agriculture held a meeting at which Secretary Wilson presided, to hear testimony on the subject of "bleached" flour which some millers claim should be branded "bleached," on the ground that it is inferior to flour with which it competes. The only firm represented at the hearing was the Alsop Process Company, which asked further time to testify and submit the result of tests favorable to "bleached" flour. Several letters were read from dealers in opposition to "bleached" flour. Secretary Wilson decided to postpone the hearing until about Nov. 15, when testimony will be taken.

A new issue of postage stamps suggested by Postmaster General Meyer has just been completed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the object being to attain greater simplicity within artistic bounds. The new stamps are to be in the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50 cents and \$1. In each case the portrait used is in profile, and the only decoration being laurel leaves on each side of the ellipse. The 1-cent stamp contains the head of Franklin, and all the rest the head of Washington. The colors are the reds and blues of the early stamps. There is a minimum of lettering.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the explorer, intends to drift in search of the north pole. He has been studying the tides and currents and told the president that the Jeanette expedition and the records made by the later arctic parties convinced him that drifting with the ice floes is a simple and feasible method of reaching the pole.

The provisional monthly statement of the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on Oct. 1, prepared by the director of the mint, gives the amount as \$224,118,551, which embraces \$1,530,087,479 in gold and \$714,031,072 in silver coins. There has been an increase in the stock of coin since Dec. 31, 1907, of \$80,335,283 in gold and \$40,033,967 in silver.

Protest has been made to the United States government by an angry father in the middle west, who would have certain forms of advertising now in use in that part of the United States condemned and forbidden the mails. He claims that a letter from a patent medicine house caused his wife to have hysterics. The postoffice department can suggest no remedy.

The army dirigible balloon No. 1 bought from Captain Baldwin last summer is being overhauled preparatory to a series of test flights by the army officers at Fort Meyer. Experiments with wireless telegraph will be conducted and flights over the country surrounding Washington will be made.

The abstract of the reports of the condition of the 6,833 national banks, under a call issued by the comptroller of the currency for statements as of Sept. 23, 1908, furnishes evidence, in the opinion of treasury officials, of vastly improved business conditions. The most remarkable of the totals given is as to individual deposits, which have increased during the last seven months from \$4,105,814,418 to \$4,548,135,165, a difference of \$443,000,000.

The President is preparing for his big game hunt in Africa, and is the recipient of offers of manufacturers of firearms from all parts of the country, who are anxious that he shall try out their weapons. He has already tested some high power rifles.

Many government offices are brought into the classified executive service and future appointments to them must accordingly be filled under the civil service rules, under an executive order which the President has signed.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Something of a Poet

By Jack Browning

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"I'm something of a poet myself," Hadley murmured, his eyes following the stream of moonlight through the open window and skyward to its source. "Yes, I am something of a poet—but with a practical bent."

So saying, he turned and followed the luminous stream in its path through the darkness of the room. At the table, polished top aglow in the light, he selected a cigarette, stepped then to the buffet, and poured out a sip of brandy.

Still without a light, he drew a chair to the edge of the streaming moonbeams, and seating himself, smiled into the night, enjoying his moon-fancies. His smoke rings glimmered in the glowing vapor, dissolved lazily, and like winding ribbons of silver, reeled sinuously into the darkness. The silence was absolute—quieted even those meaningless, far-away sounds that become audible only by contrast with the stillness of night.

"Not so much as the flutter of a leaf," he thought. "I can almost hear the flowing stream of moonlight. Silence seems to have drugged the—"

He strained forward and listened. From some indeterminate part of the house came a low tapping, as of breeze-swayed bough on window pane. The sound continued only a moment, however, and Hadley's interest sank to a listless curiosity, and thence to forgetfulness. The moonbeams crept down from the buffet, crept past the table, past Hadley, through the open window, and up, slowly higher and higher, till the upper casement hid the last of them.

A little longer the glow of the cigarette palpitated in the darkness, then flashed, comet-like, through the window; and Hadley, with a satisfied exhalation of the last puff of smoke, rose and stood a moment, refilling his lungs from the sweet night air.

"What a night!" he thought. In a near-by chamber a door creaked, and quickly, noiselessly, he darted into the folds of a heavy portiere. Peering cautiously from his hiding place, he smiled and exclaimed, silently: "By Jove! A burglar!"

For a thin shaft of light, crossing the doorway leading into the hall, darted left, right, up, down, like a furtive glance, then vanished. The pat, pat of cat-like tread drew nearer and nearer, and Hadley, with excited amusement, could almost feel the finger of light exploring his hiding place. A moment later he saw it on the wall near him, and then it darted through the doorway into the library, followed by the cat-like tread.

Warily the watcher stepped from the curtain, the thick carpet yielding silently to the pressure of his feet. To the library door he advanced, and, scarcely breathing, peered into the room, ready to draw back his head if the flitting light should turn toward his direction.

Curiously he followed the shaft of light, which, like a long, slender and incredibly nimble probe, guided by a dimly and grotesquely outlined monster, was exploring every nook and cranny of the large room.

On a desk, which filled a corner with its oaken bulk, the light had settled; from top to bottom, from side to side, fingering drawer after drawer, it moved. Apparently interested, the monster, behind the light advanced to the table and placed his keen-eyed assistant on the top, and then followed the low ring of metal on metal.

The burglar turned with a snarl, his right hand flying toward a side pocket, but he stiffened suddenly into a rigid, crouching statue at sight of a revolver gleaming in the path of the light—a revolver, a hand, and part of an arm—back of which loomed a dim shadow.

"Sorry, old man!" the taunting voice repeated. The revolver, hand and arm were unwavering—maddeningly so.

"What the h—"

"Hands in front—up!"

The burglar's hands went up. "Now lower them just enough to take off your coat—Be careful! There, toss it to me. Now turn around—all the way. Good—no projections about the hips. Sit down on that desk stool. And raised your mask a trifle—raise it, I say!—Horror! Lower it—quick!" The taunt in Hadley's voice brought the unflinching burglar to his feet, but the revolver motioned him back.

The captor laughed softly, then placed the coat on the table and began to fumble through the pockets, careful all the time, however, to keep at least one eye on the captive. A revolver came from one side pocket, followed by a bunch of keys. Hadley gave these articles hardly a glance, and sought another pocket.

"Ah, here we are!"

First came a necklace, and, in spite of himself, Hadley's eyes were drawn to the string of flashing gems, before which the lantern light became pale and listless. Again the scowling spectator sprang to his feet, and again the revolver motioned him back.

"My!" Hadley exclaimed. "You are a palooka burglar to prow through a desk with a fortune like this in your pocket!" He dropped the fortune into his own pocket, and again prospected the coat.

"A pendant. Thine beside the neck lace, but a beauty!" The pendant followed the fortune.

"A watch. Pretty—Yes, set with di-

amonds, but a trifle." The trifle joined necklace and pendant.

"Another pendant. Pearls—very pretty. I have a weakness for pearls. And rings, rings, rings! Dear me! What an avaricious scoundrel you must be! If you should get into Tiffany's safe, I suppose you would steal the janitor's coat on the way out."

Finding nothing more of interest in the coat, Hadley moved the burglar to shift his seat into the glare. Carelessly he moved one of the photographs into the light, but at the first glance his indifference became eagerness, and with a low exclamation of admiration, he caught up the card.

"What a face! The rarest jewel of all!"

The snarl and muttered oaths of the burglar suddenly ceased, and Hadley glanced up suspiciously in time to motion warningly with the revolver. "Don't disturb me!" Again he scanned the face in the photograph, intently following with an artist's eye every delicate line of each beautiful feature.

"Beautiful! What wouldn't I give to see—"

Hadley was interrupted by a sudden light that flooded the room with blinding brilliancy. Instinctively he glanced at the burglar. That rough-skinned creature no longer snarled, he was breathless, and the tense muscles of his powerful body showed through his clothing.

"Bob!—Brother, dear! Is that you?"

Hadley clutched the photograph and smiled expectantly. "Her voice! A proper voice for such loveliness! I must see her face!" The thought ended in a glow of admiration.

In the hallway stood the girl, as little like the photograph, Hadley thought, as the round moon is like an electric light. She was clad in a loose dressing robe, as if she had just risen from bed; she was still in her eyes. But, as Hadley looked, terror flashed into her face, and she took a faltering step backward, her lips parted as if to scream.

"Please do not scream!" Hadley admonished her. "There is no danger."

He followed her terrified glance toward the burglar, and just in time. "Stop!" he commanded. "Down!" as if speaking to a dog. "So! Now, don't move again—on your life!"

Then, once more addressing the girl, and smiling reassuringly: "I am an officer. I noticed this villain prowling about the house, and when he entered, I followed, hoping to take him in the act. I have been quite successful, as you see."

To Hadley the relief that flickered across the girl's face was joy enough. "Oh!" her exclamation was almost a sob. "I—I thought it was my brother!" Her voice faltered, and she leaned against the door casing, weeping softly.

"Please do not be alarmed! You can help me, if you will."

"Oh, how?" The girl looked up with a timid courage, and sought to dry her tears.

"If there is a telephone handy," Hadley continued, his voice softly encouraging, "you may call another officer. Central will do it for you. Alone I may have trouble with this scoundrel."

"Oh, there is a telephone at the



"You May Call Another Officer."

other end of the hall. Just tell central to have an officer sent to this number. Is that sufficient?"

Hadley smiled and bowed, and the girl, answering in like manner, tripped down the hall on her errand.

"Now!" Hadley whispered to the burglar. "This way—quick!" And before the astonished knave had time to think, he was hustled into the smoking-room and through the window, from which Hadley had watched the moon.

"Wot!" He finally found breath to gasp, as together he and Hadley were making their way over the second back fence. "Ain't you a cop?"

"Cop!" Hadley laughed, and involuntarily felt to reassure himself that the photograph was safe in his pocket.

"I— and he laughed again. "I am something of a poet, but—"

and coming just then to a promising alley, he slipped away, finishing from the darkness: "but with a practical bent!"

Manners Will Not Change.

If we are to have the fashions of 1870 revived we will have to live up to them and immodestly wave fans, scream when we see the timid little mouse, look pale and interesting and by no means take part in any athletic game. It will be hard lines for the young woman, and even if the dress does run to high combs and it curls and silk stockings and sandals, the manners are pretty certain to remain those of the twentieth century.

WOMAN HAS CLAIM ON GLACIER.

Expects to Dig Some Precious Ore from Her Moving Mining Property.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., who has just returned to Seattle after visiting Alaska, has the distinction of being the first person to stake out a mining claim on a glacier while it was still in action.

Sidney Moise, with the local architect firm of Hunt & Gray, was on board the Seattle, which has just returned from a trip to the Klondike, and he states that for the first time in nine years passengers were able to make a landing at Muir glacier, near Skagway.

The glacier is considered far from safe, but Mrs. Hart, with natural love of adventure, stepped triumphantly ashore, and was followed by others eager for the experience of landing upon the forbidding ice field.

It was found that the moraine, a deposit freighted with precious ore, which is always carried with the ice in this section, had already become quite solid, and Mrs. Hart forthwith staked out a claim.

Mrs. Hart has passed a number of years in Alaska and is conversant with the mining situation there, having owned and superintended the work in several claims. In order to gain experience she at one time worked with a pick in her own mine.

THE LADY AND THE UMBRELLA.

Not Every Woman So Lucky as the Mercies of This Tale.

In the storeroom that every railroad maintains for the safe keeping of lost articles left in its care by forgetful passengers there are always to be found hundreds of umbrellas. But not every umbrella left in the cars is lost long enough to find its way to the lost department; it may fortunately be recovered sooner.

Here was a woman who had just stepped from an elevated railroad train, to find it raining, and thus reminded:

"Oh! my umbrella!" she said, and, turning to the train, which had already started along, she added: "Wait a minute!" a request by the train unheeded.

And yet this woman recovered her umbrella in a moment.

"Here it is," said another woman, who was traveling with her, had got off the car after her, and had gathered up her friend's umbrella with her own as she came along.

So this forgetful passenger recovered her umbrella promptly, but not all are so fortunate; thousands of umbrellas left behind by passengers go to the lost departments every year.

The Drag in Public Schools.

The pace of classes in our public grammar schools is determined by the average pupil, or perhaps pupils a little below the average. In view of the task thrown upon our grammar schools, of taking all sorts of raw material—children of foreign birth, children in whose homes study is impossible—we can hardly complain that the work often drags. Our chief criticism is that in so many cases no provision is made for promoting the bright children more rapidly. They are held back in a lock-step with the rest. The boy who can easily complete the program for three years in two or two and a half, and who would profit largely by moving ahead quickly, is not allowed to break the ranks. He is under no stimulus to exert himself and do his best. As a result, he dawdles and forms thoroughly bad habits of application, habits which may cling to him and clog him through life.—New York Post.

Plant Stones of Philippines.

"Plant stones" seem to be among the rarest of the strange products of the Philippine Islands. The tabashir is a variety of opal sometimes deposited in the joints of the bamboo, and the beautiful greenish-pink scintillating specimens of the Philippines are stated by a German publication to be much more costly than the ordinary opal. Thousands of canestalks may be examined without finding one of these curious gems, which are probably the result of disease or injury. Beautiful bluish pearls or stony secretions are occasionally found in some cocoanuts and are found, ranging in size from a pinhead to a pea, by carefully examining the interior of ripe nuts. About a dozen of these exquisite pearls—all from the Philippines—are said to be preserved among the treasures of European museums.

Difference of Opinion.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson thinks that American women, with the possible exception of Chicago women, are too much interested in their own individuality and think too little of the community. In other words are lacking in civic pride. In England, she says, there is not the sharp line between men's interests and women's interests, but the policemen who are detailed to keep the ladies out of the house of commons, may have a different opinion on the subject.

Help.

The young divine untangled himself from a rather powerful blue blazer.

"I hope," he said, "that you are going to do something this summer for the alum children's seaside home?"

"Oh, yes," she said, brightly, as she brushed the water from her face. "They're getting up a charity dance, you know, and I've already ordered my director's gown for it."

WINCHESTER



REPEATING RIFLES FOR HUNTING

No matter what you hunt for or where you hunt, the answer to the question "What rifle shall I take?" is a Winchester. Winchester Repeating Rifles are made for all styles of cartridges, from .22 to .30 caliber. Whichever model you select you will find it an accurate shooter, reliable in action and strong in construction.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—the Best W. Brand—are made for each other. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Ordinance No. 5.

RELATIVE TO SIDEWALKS.

SECTION I.—The Village of Grayling ordains as follows: That all sidewalks hereafter constructed, rebuilt or repaired in this village shall be of sound lumber, paving bricks, or cement, and shall be constructed under the supervision of the street commissioner, and as directed by the council by ordinance or resolution, as to dimensions, grade and material.

SECTION II.—The ground shall be graded preparatory to the laying down of all sidewalks, and such walks shall be constructed upon grade lines, or inclinations established, or which shall be established for that purpose, and all grading for such walks shall be done by and at the expense of the village.

SECTION III.—All sidewalks ordered to be built, rebuilt or repaired, of paving bricks or cement shall be of material approved by the street commissioner, and all walks ordered to be built, rebuilt or repaired of wood shall be of planks two inches thick, laid on stringers at least four by four inches, running lengthwise of such walks. All walks five feet and over in width shall have at least three such stringers, and the planks shall be nailed therewith at least two nails in each bearing, not less than twenty penny in size, and all lumber used shall be sound.

SECTION IV.—Whenever the Common Council shall determine that any sidewalk shall be built, rebuilt or repaired, either in response to a petition or at their own instance and judgment shall order or ordain the same, reference to this ordinance shall be entered in their Journal; directing that such walk, describing the same, shall be constructed, rebuilt or repaired, and describing the width thereof, and the material of which the same shall be made together with such other directions for the construction thereof as may be necessary, and further requiring the owners and occupants of the lots and premises adjacent thereto and abutting on the line of such proposed or particular sidewalk, to construct, repair or rebuild that part of such sidewalk adjacent to the land owned and occupied by them respectively, of the dimensions and material and in the manner prescribed in such resolution, it shall be the duty of such owner or occupant to construct, rebuild or repair the same, according to such resolution and to the satisfaction of the street commissioner, within thirty days after service of notice of such resolution, as hereinafter provided.

SECTION V.—Upon the adoption of such resolution the Clerk shall give notice to the Street Commissioner, and thereupon the Street Commissioner, under the direction of the Council committee on sidewalks, shall, when necessary determine and establish and mark or stake out the grade upon which said sidewalk shall be constructed, rebuilt or repaired, and shall also ascertain from the best evidence obtainable, the names of the owners and occupants of the lots or premises in front of or adjoining to, and abutting on the line of such sidewalk, and shall make out a written notice to such owner or occupant, or to any other person interested in such premises, which notice shall contain a copy of the resolution, directing that such sidewalk shall be constructed, rebuilt or repaired, and the requirements of all such persons shall be required to construct, rebuild or repair such walk within thirty days from the service of such notice, according to the requirements of such resolution, and to the satisfaction of the street commissioner, within thirty days after service of notice of such resolution, as hereinafter provided; or the Council may, by express resolution to that effect, decide and determine to construct, rebuild or repair any sidewalk at the expense of the village, and through the Street Commissioner, in which case no notice to build, rebuild or repair such walk need be given to any private person. And if such sidewalk shall not be constructed or rebuilt by the persons so notified within such thirty days as aforesaid, or in case the Council shall resolve to construct or rebuild such walk at village expense in the first instance, then the

Street Commissioner shall, on notice from the Clerk or without such notice, forthwith cause the same to be constructed or rebuilt, according to the ordinances and the resolutions of the Council and under their orders and directions, and the expense thereof shall forthwith become a debt from the owner of the adjoining lots and premises to the village and may be collected according to law; and such expense shall forthwith become and constitute a lien upon such adjoining lots and premises in favor of said village and may be enforced according to law. Upon the completion of any such sidewalk by the Street Commissioner the latter shall forthwith make written demand upon the owner, agent, occupant, or person in charge of such adjoining lots or premises, by remitted bill, to pay the expense of the same, and in case the same is not paid in full within ten days after such demand, the same shall be assessed against such lots or premises as a special assessment, as hereinafter provided. The notice to build any sidewalk shall be served by the Street Commissioner by delivering a copy thereof to the owner or occupant of the lots or premises adjoining such proposed walk, describing such premises, if he shall be found in the said village, or by leaving the same at his residence in said village; if any; but if such owner or occupant cannot be found in said village and he has no residence therein, then by posting a copy of such notice in a conspicuous place on such premises; said original notice or a copy thereof shall be returned to and filed with the village clerk with proof of service indorsed thereon, made under oath of such Street Commissioner, showing the time and manner of such service, and the person, if any, upon whom such service was made.

SECTION VI.—All sidewalks in said village shall be kept in good repair by the owner, agent, occupant or person in charge of the premises adjoining to or fronting on such sidewalks. At his expense, and whenever any sidewalk in said village shall, in the judgment of the Street Commissioner, need repairing, or shall not conform to the established grade, or shall otherwise conflict with any ordinance of said village, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to forthwith notify the owner, agent, occupant or person in charge of the premises adjoining to or fronting on such sidewalk to repair the same within ninety-six hours after receiving such notice; such notice shall be in writing and shall be made, served, verified, returned and filed in all respects similar to the notices for construction of sidewalks under this ordinance, as near as may be.

SECTION VII.—If any owner, agent, occupant or person in charge of any lot or premises in said village shall neglect or refuse to repair any sidewalk within the time specified in the notice so served on him by the Street Commissioner, or shall allow any sidewalk constructed in front of or adjacent to such lot or premises to become out of repair, or to remain unrepaired for the space of ninety-six hours, whether notified to repair the same or not, the Street Commissioner may thereafter forthwith proceed to repair the same, and the actual cost thereof shall constitute a debt and become a lien, and if not paid, assessed as a special assessment in all respects the same as provided for the expense of building walks in and under this ordinance.

SECTION VIII.—The Street Commissioner shall keep and enter at large in a book to be provided for that purpose full and itemized memoranda of all expenses incurred by him for labor, material, and otherwise, in building, repairing or rebuilding any sidewalks, with descriptions of all lots or premises in front of or adjacent to which such expenses have been incurred, and the names of the owners, agents, occupants or persons in charge thereof, and the dates of all notices served by him in each case; and shall file and keep in the office of the village clerk copies of all such notices with sworn returns of the date and manner of service of the same and upon whom served, indorsed thereon.

SECTION IX.—If from any record, memoranda, report or return on file in the office of the Street Commissioner or of the Village Clerk, it appears that any sidewalk has not been built, repaired or rebuilt, within the



Why Ready Mixed

Paint is better and less expensive than paint you mix yourself

W

What makes paint wear long and well? Simply this: The fine grinding of the pigments and the intimate incorporation of the various ingredients—the absolutely thorough mixing and complete saturation of the materials with the oil.

There are two controlling factors in the life of paint, and these are the two most important operations that cannot be done thoroughly by hand. One is the grinding of the pigments, and the other is the mixing of the ingredients.

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There is only one way to figure the cost of paint. Figure what it costs you per year to protect your buildings from decay and deterioration. Look further than the mere cost of the paint. Its value must be estimated on the length of time it will last.

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Fire Alarm Calls.

Directions for turning in Alarm.

Break glass and turn the lever once around until it stops; you can only turn it one way. Do not turn in a second time, until lever has stopped moving.

No. of Box Where Located.

19—Michigan and Peninsula Avenue, near Olson's drug store.

28—Michigan Avenue and Spruce east of Court House.

32—Michigan Avenue and Norway St. M. C. R. Depot.

37—Ottawa Street, at House.

43—Ogemaw and Cedar streets, near McKay House.

46—Spruce and Ionia streets, near Julius Nelson's house.

54—Michigan Avenue and Park street near Chris Hanson's house.

55—Ogemaw and Maple streets near John Hanson's house.

64—Selling Hanson Co., Plating mill.

73—Selling Hanson Co., Band mill.

82—Kerry Hanson, Flooring mill.

91—Railroad Reserve, south side on Electric light pole.

The whistle will blow off the number after the general alarm has been given.

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Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

P. M. STATIONS P. M.

2 25 D S R R 12 25

12 45 ... Fayette ... 12 00

3 00 ... Deward ... 11 40

13 15 ... M River ... 11 30

13 35 ... B L J ... 11 20

13 55 ... C L Lake ... 11 15

14 15 ... R Lake ... 11 05

14 35 ... ALBA ... 10 50

14 55 ... GRiver ... 10 40

15 15 ... Ga Camp ... 10 30

15 35 ... Ju River ... 10 20

15 55 ... Wards ... 10 10

16 15 ... A E J ... 10 00

Trains will stop where an time is shown. Trains will stop at all stations on all where trains are shown.

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